

An Advertisement Addressed to those Ladies of Honolulu who study the Economy of good things in Dry Goods:

The Fans

A new Easter gown and an old fan? You cannot imagine it, can you? Nor can we imagine how dressy women are going to resist these entrancing conceits with spangles and lace trimmings, all so suggestive of finery. Have you seen the fans of hand-painted silk? Here are some of the prices:

White Silk lace-trimmed fans with silver scroll \$.50

White, pink, blue and lavender gold and silver spangled fans... 1.00

Black and white hand-painted and spangled fans ornamented in sterling silver 3.50

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd.

SECOND ANNUAL EASTER SALE

Some people have an idea when they pass our store that it is a small store with a small stock, etc., etc. A mistake. Here is one of Honolulu's brightest, up-to-date stores with one of the largest stocks of goods in the city. We're not so old, but it isn't always age that counts. It's push and energy. As a proof of our success we point with just pride to the daily increasing number of ladies who entrust their business to us.

George Washington is said to have once thrown a dollar across the Potomac River. This is a long way for a dollar to go, but it isn't a circumstance to how far a dollar will go here this week in this great Easter Sale of ours.

Ladies' Neckwear

The most varied assortment of neck dressings we have ever had is here, with its Easter greetings to you. Every new caprice; Stocks, Jabots, Fichus and Collarettes; made of dainty Laces and Chiffons; many of them hand wrought. Pretty, all of them. Just the kinds that Fashion demands; and the kinds which will add so materially to the beauty of your Easter gown. The prices run down-hill like this:

Fancy Chiffon Jabots with collars, trimmed with real Irish Point Lace... \$3.00

Fancy Chiffon Jabots, with collars trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, pink, blue, cerise and cream 2.50

Paris Collars; something new; white Silk, Chiffon or Organdie, lace trimmed 1.50

Fancy Liberty Jabots in white, delicate blues, pinks and cerises75

A lot of very pretty Stocks and Bows, about twenty kinds in the assortment, marked from 75c and \$1 to25

Ladies' Silk Ribbed Vests

Something to appeal to an exacting taste. Termed "shield shape" from the extra under armpiece, similar to an ordinary dress shield. Made of soft elastic silk yarn in pink, sky helio and white. Edges silk chocheted with tape to match. Four qualities 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Want a New Corset?

Then get a "Straight Front." Perhaps you think we've harped too much on the "Straight Front" string already. At the risk of seeming tiresome, we again ask you to come to this sale and ask to see the only corset that's going to be worn by stylish women this year.

Silk Petticoats

These garments have become very popular in Honolulu within the past year. And indeed with their wonderful pleats and ruffles and their beautiful shades of color, plain and changeable, they are well-nigh irresistible.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats with wide, accordion pleated ruffle and deep graduated flounce; colors, cardinal, royal blue and black; made to retail at \$10; extraordinary at \$ 7.50

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, with wide pleated ruffles, underpiece and dust ruffle. A handsome skirt, at \$10.00

Taffeta Silk Petticoats of extra quality rustling silk, with deep scalloped and heavily embroidered flounce, dust ruffle and underpiece of contrasting color; a swell garment \$13.00

Combs and Hair Ornaments

Here's a chance for you to replenish your stock of Hair Ornaments. You may do it during this sale to the benefit of your purse. Note the savings on the partial list of offerings, and judge the rest of the prices from them:

Plain Hair Clasps, Horseshoes and Bowknots \$.15

Plain Side Combs35

Plain Back Combs50

Rhinestone Hair Clasps, Horseshoes and Bowknots75

Rhinestone Side Combs 1.00

Rhinestone Pompadour Combs 1.00

Rhinestone Back Combs 1.25

Fancy Ornaments, Butterfly and Bowknot designs, Rhinestone and Emerald Settings 2.50

Leather Goods

We are going to let the prices do most of the talking, and they will make a very interesting speech. But a word of the goods—every purse, every bag shown in this section is approved by the fashion-fixers:

Chatelaine Bags, a pretty collection in alligator leather, brown and black, offered now at \$1.50 each

Chatelaine Bags, lavender and grey, ornamented with silver beads and silver finisings \$2.50 each

Black Seal Purses, sterling silver mounted and plain... \$1.00 each

Black and grey alligator Purses, sterling mounts... \$1.50 each

The Kaiser Silk Glove

A perfectly fitting correctly sized Silk Glove. Patent double tipped finger ends. Every style from two to thirty buttons. Blacks, tans, moles, and operas. These are the prices:

Kaiser Taffeta Silk Gloves, two and three button 45c each

Kaiser pure Silk Gloves, two and three button 75c, \$1, \$1.25

Kaiser Gloves, 12 button operas... 75c

Kaiser Gloves, 16 button operas... \$1.00

Kaiser Gloves, 30 button operas... 1.50

A Corner for the Men

Just space enough left to tell you about the shirts—the new ones. Of course, we couldn't keep piling in the new sorts unless the earlier arrivals marched out to make room for them. All of which goes to show that there is a constant ebb and flow of the shirt tide at this store. A satisfactory place to buy shirts, don't you think? For this Easter sale:

50 doz. Madras and Percale Golf Shirts, some with attached collar and cuffs, some without collar, but with one pair detached cuffs 75c each

Handkerchiefs

Our Easter stock awaits the Easter buyer. Prices temptingly low; by a previous purchase we lately effected. Like these:

White, pink, blue and lavender gold and silver spangled handkerchiefs which include many novel designs 5c each

White, pink, blue and lavender gold and silver spangled handkerchiefs which include many novel designs 10c each

White, pink, blue and lavender gold and silver spangled handkerchiefs which include many novel designs 25c each

White, pink, blue and lavender gold and silver spangled handkerchiefs which include many novel designs \$1.75 each

A Belt Offering

We were overstocked on Leather Belts. So we've taken them down and placed them on our counters and offer them for less than they have actually been sold for \$1 all at once.

Belts of all styles which women like are here, too, in numbers. In fact, the gathering is so comprehensively complete that you can't fail to be suited.

PEER OF C. MORENO

Washington Post Tells of His Life.

DIED POOR AND FRIENDLESS

History of One of the Most Remarkable Adventurers of His Time.

Washington Post of March 12

Washington Post of March 12

Washington Post of March 12

Washington Post of March 12

Washington Post of March 12

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but he had an elder brother, Joseph, and a cousin, Lieutenant Moreno, of the Italian navy, the latter born near Alba. Little is known about the station of his people, but an uncle, a Catholic bishop, superintended his education. He first attained great proficiency in languages, and by middle life was able to speak some fourteen different tongues, including Arabic, Spanish, French, German, English, Portuguese, modern Greek, a little Chinese, a little Japanese and numerous dialects. He learned Latin thoroughly and retained his knowledge of it till his death. Graduating as a lieutenant in the naval academy at Genoa, he saw service in the Crimean war, as Piedmont sent 20,000 men for the assistance of England and France against Russia. Moreno participated in a conflict between the Russian forces and a detachment of men from an Italian ship of war and received a wound in the neck, which caused a slight tilt of the head, very noticeable in his striking appearance.

He was sent back to Genoa with other wounded and while he was convalescing there decided to study civil engineering at the University of Genoa. He graduated there in 1854, but never followed his profession of civil engineering. He did not like the navy, but appears to have had sufficient money to purchase a merchantman, of which he became captain. This ship plied between Genoa and the southeast coast of India and Singapore. At that time as a young man he was a very striking figure. He was medium height, broad shoulders, dark gray eyes, abundant black hair and beard, the latter many years before his death having turned almost white. His voice was a peculiar one, firm and rasping. His manner was persistent, but courteous, and as he grew older suggestive of much impatience.

MARRIED A SULTAN'S DAUGHTER.

Captain Moreno, sailing his merchant vessel in those far-off seas, discovered an island, which he offered to several nations, and finally settled in Sumatra. There, about the year 1860, he started on his wonderful career of power and decline by marrying a daughter of the Sultan. It was a Dutch dependency, and Moreno's natural bent for agitation and adventure soon led him to inciting the natives to revolt against Holland. Being the son-in-law of the Sultan, he was able to acquire much influence, and the uprising assumed such proportions that Holland sent an army to fight the rebellious people, and Moreno had to flee for his life. His wife, it is said, was left behind, and, as far as known, he never heard of her again. He was taken to Europe on a French warship and went to Italy, where he was received with great honors at the capital of Florence. To this sovereign Moreno proposed a scheme for planting a colony in Sumatra, but Victor Emmanuel was not enthusiastic, and Moreno went to France, where he urged a similar undertaking under the auspices of the French Government.

NAPOLEON III WAS RULING, AND MORENO WAS GIVEN A MOST CORDIAL RECEPTION.

While in Sumatra he had heroically rescued several people from the wreck of a French vessel, for which Napoleon bestowed upon him the medal of the Legion of Honor. Napoleon, like Victor Emmanuel, was wary of colonization schemes in Sumatra, where the Dutch already had a firm foothold, but on that visit to Paris, Moreno became well acquainted with many notables,

including Victor Hugo, Leon Gambetta and De Lesseps. Finally he was sent to Tonquin by the French Government in some official capacity, and after a term of service in that quarter of the world, during which he projected a canal across the neck of land near Singapore, he drifted to China.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

In the land of the Celestials, Moreno quickly gained favor with high officials, and was given certain commissions there, officially or semi-officially. The project of building a trans-Pacific cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, China and Japan, which became the hobby of his life, originated with him while he was a resident of Shanghai and shortly after the Civil war he landed at San Francisco. He had experience with legislators on the Pacific coast and secured the enactment of what came to be known as the Moreno laws for the protection of coast fisheries. Finally, by 1872, after much agitation, he succeeded in organizing a trans-Pacific cable company, in which Leland Stanford and Raiston, the builder of the Palace hotel in San Francisco, were prominent. There was a long campaign before Congress, and in 1876 a charter was obtained for building a cable that would cost about \$10,000,000. Then there was a period of reverses. Raiston committed suicide and Senator Stanford was not inclined to proceed with such a great undertaking. Moreno was then a man of some means, but unable to lay the cable without powerful assistance.

He took a steamer back to the Orient and entered upon a career there more wonderful than in his previous visits. In China he met Li Hung Chang, by whom he was made an agent to establish a steamship line under the Chinese flag, to sail between Shanghai, Honolulu and San Francisco. He visited the Sandwich Islands and to a remarkable degree gained the confidence of Kalakaua, reigning king. He was a vigorous opponent of missionaries, which alone was sufficient to commend him to Kalakaua, and entered upon efforts to get several measures through the Hawaiian Legislature. One of these was to provide a subsidy of \$30,000 a year from the Hawaiian monarchy for the Chinese steamship line. This bill was eventually passed. Another bill was to authorize a loan of \$1,000,000 by the Hawaiian Government for the laying of the cable. King Kalakaua was favorable to the loan but his Cabinet opposed it, and ultimately succeeded in defeating the measure.

KALAKAUA'S NEW CABINET.

At the adjournment of the congress, King Kalakaua, determined on revenge, dismissed his Cabinet and selected four new counselors, Moreno being designated as the Prime Minister. The other members were a Mr. Jones, now dead; John E. Bush, Attorney General, the sole survivor now, and M. Kuana. The last two were Hawaiians. But a terrible outcry was raised over this innovation. Prime Minister Moreno, who had formerly been a naturalized citizen of the United States, carried things with a high hand, and even threatened to furnish the resident diplomats with their passports. The American Minister, Mr. Connelley, was said to have been especially active in protesting against the appointment and retention of Moreno in office, charging that he was an adventurer. The British Minister, Mr. Woodhouse, and the French charge d'affaires joined in the protest, and all together were able to crystallize a strong sentiment among merchants and sugar planters against the

new Premier. King Kalakaua was himself on the verge of a political volcano, because of the pretensions of Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV., to a right to the throne. The result was that after five days of power Moreno was forced to yield his scepter, and Attorney General Bush was given the additional office of Premier in the new Cabinet.

But in spite of the tempest that swept him out of office, Moreno was still in favor with King Kalakaua, and the latter, after a few days, secretly commissioned him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States and every court in Europe. Publicly he was authorized to take three young Hawaiians to Europe to be educated, the Hawaiian Legislature having appropriated for that purpose. These youths were Robert W. Wilcox, then the youngest member of the Legislature and now Delegate in Congress; Robert N. Boyd and James K. Booth, who subsequently died in Italy.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS FROM HIS KING.

Familiar with European notables and with the customs that prevailed at courts, Moreno armed himself with a large number of autograph letters from King Kalakaua, which stood him in good stead, as was shown later on. With the three Hawaiians in his keeping, he sailed from Honolulu in the Zealandia, on August 30, 1880. Moreno was already brooding over the alleged wrong done him by Minister Connelley, and, traveling straight to Cincinnati, he waited there for two weeks to see General Garfield, then Republican candidate for the Presidency. To him eventually at Cleveland he told his grievances, having in the meantime aired them well in the public prints, a favorite mood in Moreno's crusades. He claimed that he secured a promise of Minister Connelley's removal as soon as General Garfield was inaugurated.

Then Moreno moved on to Washington with his charges, but he did not rest content with whatever prospect there might have been of Minister Connelley's removal. Hon. W. M. Everts was then Secretary of State, but had gone to New York to engage in the campaign. Moreno camped in Washington till his return, and then told in detail his story. Mr. Everts did not give him any direct encouragement, but on the very evening of the interview a cablegram was received from San Francisco declaring that King Kalakaua had chosen a new Cabinet, with W. L. Green, now dead, as Prime Minister, and that Moreno's credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary were revoked.

From Washington he went to New York, where two weeks were spent, in which time Moreno advertised the quarrels of King Kalakaua's government very thoroughly, and then went to Europe, landing at Cherbourg. For a year he traveled up and down France, Germany and Italy, entertained at the homes of famous men and seeking all the while to have the young Hawaiians placed in military schools. They passed the winter in Paris, where he renewed acquaintances with Gambetta and De Lesseps, and dined with Victor Hugo, to whom he presented a picture of his King, Kalakaua, and who was much amused by the songs of the Hawaiians.

RECEIVED BY KING WILLIAM.

Finally journeying to Berlin, he was received by the present Emperor, William, then crown prince, and by Prince Henry, presenting to the latter one of the very convenient autograph letters from Kalakaua. Moreno had also made friendship as a precedent, he urged permission to place Boyd in the naval school at Kiel and Booth in the military school, but the German standards of admission were so high that Moreno was ultimately forced to turn away to Italy. Arriving at Genoa, he was received by Verdi, the composer, in his famous pal-

ace. An autograph letter was presented from King Kalakaua and the guests were regaled by some of his finest white wine. Through Alasio, an influential official, who had been a schoolmate with Moreno, a meeting was arranged with Garibaldi. Moreno, with his hostility to missionaries in Hawaii, found a kindred theme that nurtured a warm friendship. Garibaldi was then paralyzed and aged, but he gave the young Hawaiians some good advice, and the party moved on to Rome.

There an audience was had with King Humbert and Moreno became one of the most sought men in the Eternal City. Being widely traveled, well educated, a man of great equisite and incisiveness, dignitaries found unusual pleasure in his acquaintance. Zanardelli, Prime Minister, had been a schoolmate with Moreno. Brin, Minister of Marine, now dead, and Crispi, subsequently Premier, were all in Rome at the time, and Moreno enjoyed their friendship. After considerable negotiations, Boyd was placed in the Naval Academy at Leghorn, Booth in the Military Academy at Naples, where he died without ever returning to Hawaii, and Wilcox in the artillery school at Turin. That was in 1881.

DEFEATED FOR OFFICE IN GENOA.

Thus Moreno had faithfully accomplished his duty toward the young Hawaiians, although, it is said, he had succeeded by some rather sharp practices. Nevertheless he had gained favor with the leading men of Italy, and was in a fair way to attain great prominence there himself. He settled down in Genoa, but his old instinct of participating in politics soon got him into trouble. Instead of aligning himself with the dominant faction he joined the extremist left, and, as Delegate Wilcox describes it, started "stepping against his luck."

In 1882 he ran as a candidate for Parliament in Genoa, and was so badly beaten that he hastened immediately to America and never returned to his native land.

The years intervening till his death Moreno spent chiefly in Washington. The charter for his trans-Pacific cable company expired before he could undertake the project, and he sought long to get Congress to revive the charter. He was or had been concerned in many controversies, one of which was over the management of the Italian exhibits at the Philadelphia exposition. This quarrel, which involved Secchi de Casali, of New York, was waged for many years, long beyond the time when the public ceased to have any interest in it one way or the other. He was very vigorous for many years in trying to break up the padrone system, and in his crusade against that evil, made charges against Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, which he was unable to substantiate in the courts, and which led to his incarceration for three months for libel some four years ago. He was also engaged in a long controversy with Dr. Verdi of the city, which was given more or less publicity.

Although Moreno had known many of the foremost men in Congress at one time and enjoyed their confidence, he began to gradually decline in their favor. As late as 1890, when Robert Wilcox was elected to the Hawaiian Legislature, Moreno was pursuing a claim against King Kalakaua for \$5,000 for taking the young Hawaiians to Europe. Wilcox had passed through the Hawaiian Legislature a bill paying Moreno \$3,000 for those services and \$500 additional for his five days' services as Prime Minister.

CHAMPION OF LILUOKALANI.

Moreno passed some time in Hawaii and championed the cause of Queen Liluokalani. In recent years, when he became more and more reduced in circumstances, he was often at extremities for support. His cable bill was kept before Congress, and some men who knew him in more prosperous days occasionally contributed to his necessities.

He seemed to exercise some authority over the Italian fruit stands in Washington, and is said to have stood as a sort of protector for many of the small dealers.

At heart Moreno was really a most kindly man, although very much of an adventurer. He was relentless in opposition, and when once aroused would fight all the world. Regarding himself and his past he was very secretive, and the few people who knew him intimately during the past ten years learned almost nothing of his antecedents. His last quarrel of note was with Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, who had befriended him in many ways since they toured Europe together. Letters written by Wilcox to Moreno were turned over to Judge Gear and made the basis of charges before the House of Representatives.

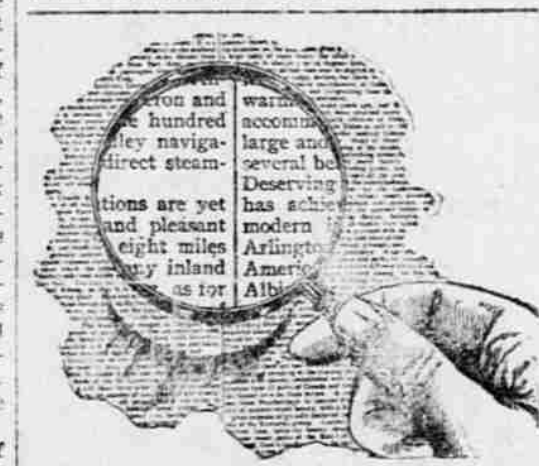
When Moreno was stricken last Friday his brain was paralyzed, and for a considerable time he was unable to speak. Before his death he was able to converse slightly.

The body was removed to Lee's undertaking establishment on Pennsylvania avenue by some of his friends, and the funeral will be held from there, probably under the auspices of the Italian society.

Noted for delicacy of flavor, and soft and mellow. Spruance, Stanley & Co's whiskies.

Toothsome Hot-Buns AT THE German Bakery UPPER FORT STREET.

Phone White 5851



Eye Glasses and Spectacles

Should mean, first of all, preservation for the eye. They should not be so strong as to usurp, but simply reinforce the functions of that organ.

It is our province to tell you just what your eyes need, to fit glasses that afford ease, comfort, safety and preservation.

We repair glasses promptly and to last

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